

AID P - 4093

Elektrichestvo, 11, 15-26, N 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 27 - 4/24

power. This is avoided by the use of automatic excitation regulation on the condensers (without intensivity zone) acting on voltage deviation, angle of lead or current deviation. This enables using synchronous condensers of a rating not exceeding 0.25 of the transmitted power. The authors present the equations developed for the system and in an appendix present mathematical correlations characterizing the method of calculation. Three appendixes, 17 oscillograms and diagrams, 8 Soviet references (1940-1955).

Institution : Moscow Power Engineering Institute im. Molotov

Submitted : J1 18, 1955

LITKENS, I. V. and VENIKOV, V. A.

"Experimental and Analytical Investigation of Power System Stability with Automatically Regulated Generator Excitation," paper presented at the International Conference on Large Electric Systems and High Tensions, Paris 30 May-9 June, 1956,

Translation in Branch 5

LITKENS, I. V.

VENILOV, V.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; ~~LITKENS, I. V.~~,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROZANOV, M.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk.

Increasing the capacity of large generators using strong excitation
control. Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.9:9-15 S '56. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.M.Molotova.
(Electric generators) (Voltage regulators)

LITKENS, I. V.

AUTHOR: 1) LEVITSKIY, K.A., Engineer, learned Secretary 105-8-19/20
of the Soviet Committee of the IEC.
2) LITKENS, I.V., cand. techn. sc., Ass. Prof. TETEL'BAUM, I.M.,
cand. techn. sc. (Moscow)

TITLE: 1) XXII. Plenary Meeting of the International Electro-
technical Commission in Moscow. (XXII plenarnaya sessiya
mezhdunarodnoy elektrotekhnicheskoy komissii v Moskve,
Russian)
2) Inter-University Conference on Physical and Mathematical
Modelling. (Mezhvuzovskaya konferentsiya po fizicheskomu
i matematicheskomu modelirovaniyu, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, Nr 8, pp 91 - 94, 1957, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: 1) The plenary meeting was held in Moscow from July 2 - 12,
1957. 27 delegations were present and the work was carried
out in 17 technical committees. A survey of the most important
topics treated is given. The next meeting will be held in
July 1958 in Stockholm.
2) The conference took place from May 9 - 16 in the Moscow
Institute for Power Economy. 70 lectures were held. These
lectures are enumerated here together with the names of
the lecturers.

Card 1/2

105-8-19/20

- 1) XXII. Plenary Meeting of the International Electrotechnical Commission in Moscow.
- 2) Inter-University Conference on Physical and Mathematical Modelling.

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

LITKENS, I. V.

~~LITKENS, I. V.~~, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TETEL'BAUM, I. M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent (Moskva).

Inter-college conference on physical and mathematical modeling.
Elektrichestvo 8:93-94 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(Moscow--Mathematical models--Congresses)

LITKENS, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLEVAYA, I.V., aspirant

Studying the local-load effect of the transmitting station on the
static stability of long-distance electric power transmission. Trudy
MEI no.26:119-126 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Electric power distribution)

LITKENS, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROMANOV, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Deformation of stability regions caused by the transition from
a little shock to a shock of finite value. Trudy MEI no.26:133-136
'57. (MIRA 11:9)

(Electric networks) (Automatic control)

LITKENS, I.V.

Effect of certain parameters of an electric network containing powerful automatic regulators on the static stability of electric power-transmission systems. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; energ. no.4: 73-79 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy elektricheskikh setoy i sistem Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.
(Electric power distribution)

TETEL'BAUM, I.M., red.; LITKENS, I.V., red.

[Reports of the Interuniversity Conference on the Use of Physical and Mathematical Simulation in Different Technological Fields]Doklady chetvertoy mezhvuzovskoy konferentsii po primeneniю fizicheskogo i matematicheskogo modelirovaniia v razlichnykh otrasliakh tekhniki. Moskva, Mosk.energ.in-t. Vol.1. [Mathematical simulation of fields] Matematicheskoe modelirovanie polei. 1962. 257 p. Vol.2.[Use of mathematical simulation and digital computers in the solution of power engineering problems]Primenenie matematicheskogo modelirovaniia i tsifrovyykh vychislitel'nykh mashin dlia resheniia energeticheskikh zadach. 1962. 365 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Mezhvuzovskaya konferentsiya po primeneniю fizicheskogo i matematicheskogo modelirovaniia v razlichnykh otraslyakh tekhniki. 4th.

(Electric fields) (Electromechanical analogies)
(Power engineering)

8/271/63/000/002/012/030
AC60/A126

AUTHOR: Litkens, L. V.

TITLE: Investigation of certain problems of technical stability of an automatically regulated electric system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Vychislitel'naya Tekhnika, no. 2, 1963, 59 - 60, abstract 2A369 (Dokl. 4-y Mezhvuz. konferentsii po primeneniyu fiz. i matem. modelirovaniya v razlichn. otraslyakh tekhn. Sb. 4. Moscow, 1962, 381 - 391)

TEXT: The author considers the problem of the stability margin and stability boundaries of an automatically regulated nonlinear electric system under finite perturbations. The results of theoretical and experimental investigations of the formulated problem are briefly set forth. The investigations were carried out for the case of free and forced motions of the system. It is indicated that in the case of free motions there exists a so-called critical amplitude which, when exceeded by the system, makes the latter unstable. The critical amplitude and, consequently, the stability margin are defined by the initial

Card 1/2

Investigation of certain problems of...

S/271/63/000/002/012/030
A050/A126

static mode; the critical amplitude may be determined from the results of the static analysis of the investigated system. Recommendations are given as to the method of construction for the regulated system which defines the initial static mode. Under steadily acting perturbations there also exists some limiting value of perturbation which when exceeded causes the system to lose its stability. It is noted that the domains of static (under small perturbations) and dynamic (under finite perturbations) stability do not coincide in the parameter space of the system. Recommendations are given for the choice of construction within the limits of the domain of static stability. The entire analysis is performed using the example of an automatically regulated exciter system.

L. T.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

AZAR'YEV, D.I., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva); VENIKOV, V.A., prof.,
doktor tekhn. nauk (Moskva); LITKENS, I.V., dotsent, kand.
tekhn. nauk (Moskva); MAMINONYANIS, L.G., prof., doktor
tekhn. nauk (Moskva); PORTNOY, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk
(Moskva); SOVALOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva)

Fundamentals of the determination of power system stability.
Elektrichestvo no.11:1-8 M '63. (MIRA 16:11)

VENIKOV, Valentin Andreyevich; ~~LITKENS, Irina Vladimirovna.~~
Prinimali uchastiye SOLDATKINA, L.A., dots.; VASIN, V.P.,
inzh.; KHRUSTALEVA, N.I., red.

[Mathematical principles of the theory of automatic control
of the operation of electrical systems] Matematicheskie os-
novy teorii avtomaticheskogo upravleniia rezhimami elektro-
sistem. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1964. 201 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

LITKENS, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; VASIN, V.P., inzh.

Operation of electrical systems with reclosing near the threshold of stable operation. Elektrichestvo no.6:24-31 Je'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

LITKENS, I.V. (Moskva); GAMAZIN, S.I. (Moskva); DZHANARDAN, N. (Moskva)

*Analysis of the static stability of complex electrical systems
using medium electronic digital computers. Izv. AN USSR Energ.
i transp. 6:701-712 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)*

VENIKOV, V.A.; KAMYNIN, S.M.; LITKENS, L.V.; TSUKERNIK, L.V.

Automatic excitation controller with strong action for power
plants operating in complex electrical systems. Trudy MEI
no.54:53-82 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

LITKENS, I.V.; KHAN CHEHEN'-SYAN

Operating conditions of automatic excitation controllers with
strong action in present-day complex electric power systems.
Trudy MEI no.54:165-176 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

LITKENS, I.V.; MEL'NIKOV, Yu.M.; KHAN'CHZHEN'.SYAN

Static stability of a complex system having a distant power
plant with generators equipped with automatic excitation
regulation in the Moscow Electric Power System. Trudy MEI
no.54:285-294 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

L627123-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6016876

SOURCE CODE: UR/0281/65/000/006/0145/0148

AUTHOR: Litkens, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Seminar-symposium on the usage of the direct (second) method of Lyapunov in power engineering

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Energetika i transport, no. 6, 1965, 145-148

TOPIC TAGS: electric power engineering, electric engineering conference

ABSTRACT: The symposium was held at the Siberian Scientific Research Institute for Power Engineering (Novosibirsk) 9-12 June 1965. The goals of the seminar were: 1) to reflect the progress achieved in the development of Lyapunov's second method and its applications; 2) to discuss the practice of application of the second method in power engineering; 3) to discuss the prospects for development of the methods of Lyapunov and their application to power design; 4) to aid in popularizing and introducing the effective Lyapunov methods in power system engineering practice. In all, 21 reports were read, including 11 dedicated to the application of Lyapunov's second method to stability theory problems. 10 reports were dedicated to the application of Lyapunov's methods and the development of other methods for analysis of the stability of power systems. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.31(048)

VENIKOV, V.A., Laureat Leninskoy premii, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
LITKEVS, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Letter to the editor. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.6:155-157
N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

LITKENS, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; STROYEV, V.A., inzh.

Approximate determination of maximum power transmitting capacity
of a distant power plant and adjustment of automatic excitation
regulators according to deviations in potential. Elektrichestvo
no. 10:11-15 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

LITKENS, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIN, V.P., inzh.; GAMAZIN, S.I., inzh.

Study of the steady-state stability of automatically controlled electrical systems with consideration of regular perturbations.
Elektrichestvo no.12:7-13 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Problemnaya laboratoriya elektricheskikh sistem Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.

LITKENS, S.

Underground seas. IUn. nat. no. 11:10-12 H '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Kyzyl-Kum--Water, Underground)

LITKENS, S.

Samples from the Mokhey. IUn.mat. no.3:29-31 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Mokhey Valley--Rockn)

LITKENS, S. inzh.-geolog

Karst lakes. IUn.nat. no.4:13 Ap ' 61.
(Karst)

(MIRA 14:3)

LITKENS, S.

Mushrooms in a desert. IUn. nat. no.6:35 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Mushrooms)

LITKENS, S., inzhener-geolog

Erosion. IUn. nat. no.7:29-30 Jl '61.
(Araks River Valley--Erosion)

(MIRA 14:7)

LITKENS, S.; SHIBANOV, A.; KOROSTELEV, B.; LYUBIMOVA, Vera;
DMITRIYEVA, Lena; OZEROV, Misha; BARANOVA, A.

It happens that... Zh.nat. no.1:30-32 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Nature study)

LITKENS, V. A.

37523. Litkens, V. A. osnovnyye voprosy gigiyeny truda v medeplavil'nom proizvodstve. v sb: xll vsesoyuz. s"yezd gigiyenistov, epidemiologov, mikrobiologov i infektzionistov. T. I. M., 1949, s 154-55

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey Vol. 37, 1949

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Toxicology

V-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1950, 98626

Author : Lickens, V.A., Sakunin', A.V.

Inst : -

Title : On Hygienic Evaluation of the General Toxic Action of Sulfur Dioxide.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vopr. gigiyeny truda, professional'noy patologii i toksikologii v prom-sti Sverd1, obl. Sverdlovsk, 1955, 160-172.

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on hypophysectomized and intact frogs. After hypophysectomy, the frogs were sluggish, with sharply decreased motor functions and lowered reaction to external stimuli. Hexanal was introduced subcutaneously in a dosage of 4-40 γ /kg and chloral hydrate 40-400 γ /kg. Duration and depth of narcosis in hypophysectomized frogs is greater than in intact frogs.

Card 1/2

LITKENS, V.A., dotsent

Maximum permissible concentration of manganese and manganese compounds in the atmosphere in populated areas. Pred.dop. kontsent.atmosf.zagr. no.2:47-63 '55. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(AIR--POLLUTION) (MANGANESE)

LITKENS V. A.

AID P - 2627

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 4/22

Author : Litkens, V. A., Dots.

Title : Problem of the general toxic effect of sulfur dioxide

Periodical : Gig. i san., 8, 15-19, Ag 1955

Abstract : A comparative study of statistics of sickness among workers of a copper-smelter plant, exposed to the action of sulfur dioxide, and Ural ferrous metallurgical workers. The investigations were performed according to I. V. Sidorenkov's method. The toxicity of sulfur dioxide was demonstrated and protective measures recommended. Tables. 12 refs., 1923 - 1954.

Institution : Sverdlovsk Institute of Industrial Hygiene and
Chair of Industrial Hygiene of the Sverdlovsk
Medical Institute

Submitted : Ag 28, 1954

LITKENS, V. A.

LITKENS, V.A., dotsent; POPOVA, L.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Using the method of roasting in a boiling fuel bed in copper smelting industry and its hygienic evaluation [with summary in English]. Gig. i san. 22 no.6:36-41 de '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'noy patologii i kafedry gigiyeny truda Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,

control of vapors in copper smelting (Rus))

(COPPER,
same)

LITKENS, V. A., KLEYNER, A. M.

"Means of sanitary amelioration of labor conditions in the copper-smelting industry and in copper refining."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectiologists, 1959.

GLUSHKOV, Leonid Aleksandrovich; LITKENS, V.A., dotsent, kand.med.nauk, retsenzent; MALYKH, A.N., red.; TSYMBALIST, N.N., red.izd-va; MATLYUK, R.M., tekhn.red.

[Control of overheating in hot metalworking shops of metallurgical plants] Bor'ba s peregreivami v goriachikh tsekhakh metallurgicheskikh zavodov. Sverdlovsk, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, Sverdlovskoe otd-nie, 1959. 35 p. (MIRA 13:1)

(Metalworkers--Diseases and hygiene)
(Metallurgical plants--Safety measures)

LITKENS, V.A.

17th Conference on Research and Practice in Problems of
Industrial Hygiene. Gig. i san. 26 no.9:99-101 S '61.

(MIRA 15:3)

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

GLUSHKOV, Leonid Aleksandrovich; BATURIN, V.V., retsenzent; LITKENS, V.A., retsenzent; KATS, I.A., red.; KRYZHOVA, M.L., red. izd-va; KOROL', V.P., tekhn. red.

[Protection from overheating in the hot shops of metallurgical plants] Zashchita ot peregrevov v goriachikh tsekhakh metallurgicheskikh zavodov. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 213 p.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Metalworkers--Diseases and hygiene)

(Heat--Physiological effect)

(Metallurgical plants--Heating and ventilation)

L-17701-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6004294

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3175/65/000/026/0029/0032

AUTHOR: Grin'kov, E. D.; Litkens, Ye. S.; Mitinkov, V. V.; Moiseyev, A. S.; Semenova, V. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Compensating the error of a ferroprobe gradiometer

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskii komitet. Osoboye konstruktorskoye byuro. Geofizicheskaya apparatura, no. 26, 1965, 29-32.

TOPIC TAGS: gradiometer, gradient meter, ferroprobe, magnetometer, ferroprobe magnetometer

ABSTRACT: When a differential magnetometer is used as a gradient pickup in a ferroprobe gradiometer, the resultant methodical error can only be determined by approximation. This error is attributed to misalignment of the axes of the ferroprobes used, and the following recommendations are proposed for compensation: 1) the probes should be rigidly fixed in a common block to insure stable and parallel alignment, and 2) the remaining error should be compensated by a third auxiliary probe mounted perpendicular to the measuring axis of the gradiometer with a rotating degree of freedom that coincides in direction with the axis. A diagram showing the disposition of the probes is given in Fig. 1. The most accurate compensation is attained with dc. In aligning the system, the block of probes is oriented in a horizontal plane in the north--south direction. By rotating the

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L 17701-66

ACC NR: AT6004294

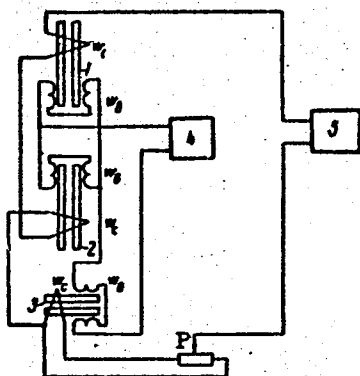


Fig. 1. Error compensation system

1, 2 - Main gradiometer probes;
3 - auxiliary probe; 4 - generator;
5 - amplifier.

block around the measuring axis, the position of maximum error is determined. In this position of the main probes, the auxiliary probe is oriented along the vertical, and the error is compensated by potentiometer P. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JR]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 1/209

Card 2/2

VOVAYKOV, G.S.; LITKEVICH, S.V., redaktor; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; SHTYNNBERG, D.M., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PEVZNER, R.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[The breeding of bumblebees] Razvedenie shmelei v tseliakh opylonlia krasnogo klevera. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1954. 72 p.
[Microfilm] (MLBA 8:2)

1. President Vsesoyuznogo Entomologicheskogo obshchestva (for Pavlovskiy).
(Bumblebees)

LITKEVICH, S.V.

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, redaktor; BARANOV, P.A.; IL'IN, M.A., professor, doktor biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GRICHUK, V.P., redaktor; ZALENSKIY, O.V., redaktor; KRISHTOFOVICH, A.N., redaktor [deceased]; LARIN, I.V., zaslushenny deyatel' nauki, professor, redaktor; MALYUGIN, Ye.A., redaktor; RODIN, L.Ye., redaktor; SHARAFOV, N.I., redaktor; BOLOVIN, M.M., redaktor; LITKEVICH, S.V., redaktor; PHVZNER, R.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[U.S.S.R. waste lands and their reclamation] Pustyni SSSR i ikh osvoenie. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR. Vol. 2 1954. 801 p.
[Microfilm] (MIRA 8:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Krishtofovich, Pavlovskiy).
(Reclamation of land) (Phytogeography)

ZHUKOVSKIY, P.M., redaktor; SOCHAVA, V.B., redaktor; SHUKACHEV, V.H., redaktor; TIKHOMIROV, B.A., redaktor; SHISHKIN, B.K., redaktor; LITKEVICH, S.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; YAKOVLEVA, B.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; PEVZNER, P.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Problems in botany] Problemy botaniki. Pod obshchei red. P.M. Zhukovskogo, 1 dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR. Vol.2. 1955. 374 p. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Vsesoyuznoye botanicheskoye obshchestvo. 2. President Vsesoyuznogo botanicheskogo obshchestva (for Sukachev)
(Botany)

DILIGENSKIY, V., inzh.; LAZAREV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LITKHAR, M., inzh.

Burning liquefied gas. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 7 no.12:19-20 ' 57.
(Liquefied petroleum gas) (Stoves, Gas) (MIRA 11:12)

LITKOVETS, A. K.

Thiosulfonic acids. I. Syntheses and antibacterial properties of some alkyl esters of propanethiosulfonic acid and butanethiosulfonic acid. B. G. Boldyrev, A. K. Litkovets, and T. A. Trofimova (P. kh. Inst. Lvov). *Zashch. Khim.* 26, 3360-6 (1950); cf. *C.A.* 50, 14807d. Treatment of RSO_2Cl with an equimolar amt. of aq. KSH with cooling, heating 0.5 hr., treating with C and evap. to dryness gave after the extr. of the residue with BuOH , the following salts: PrSO_2SK , m. 186-6°; BuSO_2SK , m. 148° (from dry EtOH). The latter was quite hygroscopic. The salts heated with alkyl halides 4-20 hrs. for normal radicals or 120-40 hrs. for branched radicals, in aq. Me_2CO gave PrSO_2SR (R , b.p., n_D^{20} , n_D^{25} , and % yield given): Et , b_{1-2} , 100-2°, d_4^{25} 1.1557, n_D^{25} 1.4955, 57; Pr , b_{1-2} , 112-14°, 1.1287, 1.4935, 60.7; iso-Pr , b_{1-2} , 97-8°, 1.1189, 1.4904, 56; CH_3CHCH_2 , b_{1-2} , 106-8°, 1.1350, 1.5021, 71.4; Bu , b_{1-2} , 117°, 1.0680, 1.4884, 43; iso-Bu , b_{1-2} , 114-15°, 1.0949, 1.4890, 41.7. BuSO_2SK : Et , b_{1-2} , 112-3°, 1.1053, 1.4877, 70; Pr , b_{1-2} , 126-6°, 1.0914, 1.4883, 43; iso-Pr , b_{1-2} , 121-2°, 1.0931, 1.4900, 38.2; CH_3CHCH_2 , b_{1-2} , 127°, 1.0923, 1.4889, 83; Bu , b_{1-2} , 134-5°, 1.0613, 1.4822, 65; iso-Bu , b_{1-2} , 128°, 1.0709, 1.4887, 40. The products show antibacterial action against the same bacteria as do the esters of the Me and Et compds. (cf. Cavallito, *et al.*, *C.A.* 44, 10114), with the iso-Pr and the iso-Bu esters being somewhat more active than other members.

C. M. Kosolapoff

BOLDYREV, B.G.; ~~LITKOVETS~~, A.K.

Syntheses and properties of certain alkyl ethers of ethane thiosulphonic acid. Dokl.AN SSSR 107 no.5:697-699 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Predstavleno akademikom I.N. Nazarovym.

(Sulfonic acids)

20640

5.3700 2209, 1164, 1273

S/020/61/136/006/016/024
B103/B203

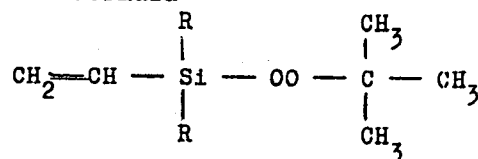
11.2140

AUTHORS: Yurzhenko, T. I. and Litkovets, A. K.

TITLE: Synthesis of unsaturated organosilicon peroxides

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 136, no. 6, 1961, 1361-1363

TEXT: The authors synthesized the following, not yet described, unsaturated vinyl organosilicon peroxide compounds of the third, mixed type of the general formula



which contain one (I), two (II and III), or three (IV) peroxide groups.

I) Monotert.-butyl peroxide methyl vinyl ethyl-silane $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{Si}$

$(\text{CH}_3)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{OOC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ was produced by reaction of methyl vinyl ethyl

Card 1/3

20640

Synthesis of unsaturated...

S/020/61/136/006/016/024
B103/B203

chlorosilane in petroleum ether and tert.-butyl hydroperoxide in the presence of pyridine. The structure of the peroxide produced was confirmed by its reduction. II) Di-tert.-butyl peroxide methyl vinyl-silane $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)[-\text{OO}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2]_2$. III) Di-tert-butyl peroxide vinyl ethyl silane $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{Si}-(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)[-\text{OO}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2]_2$ was formed in a similar reaction from vinyl ethyl dichloro silane. IV) Tri-tert-butyl peroxide vinyl-silane $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{Si}[-\text{OO}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3]_3$ was produced in the same way from vinyl trichloro silane. The four peroxides synthesized are transparent liquids. Molecular weights, determined (calculated): I - 179 (188.32); II - 243.5 (248.37), III - 256 (262.4), IV - 317 (322.57). II, III, and IV decompose under explosion at 150.5°C, 159°C and 147.5°C, respectively,. The peroxides mentioned are recommended in Refs. 3 and 4 as initiators of polymerization and as oxidizers. There are 7 references: 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (L'vov Polytechnic Institute)

Card 2/3

35542

S/070/62/142/006/015/019

B106/B101

11.2/40

AUTHORS: Litkovets, A. K., and Yurzhenko, T. I.

TITLE: Synthesis of unsaturated organosilicon peroxides

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 6, 1962, 1316 - 1318

TEXT: Unsaturated organosilicon peroxides of the structure $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{SiR}_m-[-\text{OO}-\text{C}(\text{R})_3]_n$ ($m+n=5$; $n=1,2$) with saturated and unsaturated radicals on the silicon atom and on the tertiary C atom were synthesized. Peroxides of this type have a high thermal stability ($150 - 170^\circ\text{C}$) and are, therefore, suited for vulcanization processes and high-temperature polymerizations. Mono-tert-amyl peroxide vinyl methyl ethyl silane $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{OOC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ was produced from tert-amyl hydroperoxide and vinyl methyl ethyl chlorosilane as follows: A solution of vinyl methyl ethyl chlorosilane (0.1 moles) in 100 ml petroleum ether (boiling range $<40^\circ\text{C}$) was cooled to -3°C , and mixed dropwise with a mixture of 0.1 M tert-amyl hydroperoxide and 0.1 M pyridine in 50 ml of petroleum ether. Accompanied by vigorous stirring, the reaction temperature was kept below

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Synthesis of unsaturated...

S/020/62/142/006/015/019
B106/B101

0°C. Then the reaction mixture was kept at room temperature for 3 hrs. After this, the pyridine hydrochloride was dissolved in a little water and separated off. The organic layer was washed, dried, and then vacuum distilled. The peroxide yield was 59%. The product was redistilled and showed the following characteristics: liquid with light camphor odor; b. 38°C (1-2 mm); n_D^{20} 1.4308; d_4^{20} 0.8763. Hydrolysis of this peroxide in the presence of hydrochloric acid yielded tert-amyl hydroperoxide and vinyl methyl ethyl silanol. Reduction of the peroxide with potassium iodide in acid solution or with sodium sulfite in neutral solution yielded tert-amyl alcohol and vinyl ethyl silanol. Further, the following peroxides were synthesized in a similar manner: Monocumyl peroxide vinyl methyl ethyl silane $CH_2=CH-Si(CH_3)(C_2H_5)OOC(CH_3)_2C_6H_5$; 43% yield; oily liquid; b. 55°C (0.1 mm); n_D^{20} 1.4910; d_4^{20} 0.9656. Di-tert-butyl peroxide vinyl propyl silane $CH_2=CH-Si(C_3H_7)[-OO-C(CH_3)_3]_2$; 45% yield; b. 76°C (1-1.5 mm); n_D^{20} 1.4269; d_4^{20} 0.9054. Di-tert-amyl peroxide vinyl methyl silane $CH_2=CH-Si(CH_3)[-OO-C(CH_3)_2C_2H_5]_2$; 58% yield; b. 62°C (0.5-1 mm); n_D^{20} 1.4312; X

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S/020/62/142/006/015/019

B106/B101

Synthesis of unsaturated...

d_4^{20} 0.9228. Di-tert-amyl peroxide vinyl propyl silane

$CH_2=CH-Si(C_3H_7)[-OO-C(CH_3)_2C_2H_5]_2$; 66% yield; b. $56^\circ C$ (0.05 mm);

n_D^{20} 1.4359; d_4^{20} 0.9145. Di-tert-butyl peroxide allyl methyl silane

$CH_2=CH-CH_2-Si(CH_3)[-OO-C(CH_3)_3]_2$; colorless liquid with satisfactory

thermal stability; noticeable development of gas bubbles starting at $158^\circ C$ and ending at $191 - 192^\circ C$; 40% yield; b. $31^\circ C$ (0.1 mm); n_D^{20} 1.4182;

d_4^{20} 0.9094. In addition, the attempt was made to obtain analogous peroxides

with two peroxide groupings in a pure form also with cumene hydroperoxide.

These peroxides could, however, not be distilled by fractional

distillation (0.01 mm) on a boiling water bath. Isolation of these

peroxides by freezing them out of their solutions was also not possible.

After distilling off the solvent, the peroxides were obtained in the form

of concentrates with a content of 65 - 70% of pure product. Positive

results were achieved when testing them in the vulcanization of various

rubber mixtures. There are 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: N. A.

Card 3/4

Synthesis of unsaturated...

S/020/62/142/006/015/019
B106/B101

Milas, D. M. Surgenor, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 68, 643 (1946).

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (L'vov Polytechnic
Institute)

PRESENTED: September 25, 1961, by B. A. Arbuzov, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1961

Card 4/4

X

ACCESSION NR: AP4013335

S/0020/64/154/003/0679/0682

AUTHOR: Litkovets, A. K.; Yurzhenko, T. I.

TITLE: Investigating the rate of thermal decomposition of organosilicon peroxides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 3, 1964, 679-682

TOPIC TAGS: unsaturated organosilicon peroxide, organosilicon monoperoxide, organosilicon diperoxide, organosilicon triperoxide, thermal stability, thermal decomposition, solvent effect, unsaturated alkylsilane peroxide, high temperature polymerization, vulcanization, decomposition rate

ABSTRACT: A systematic study was made of the thermal stability of unsaturated organosilicon peroxides containing 1, 2 or 3 peroxide groups on the Si atom. Decompositions were conducted under a nitrogen atmosphere at 120, 130 and 140C in isopropylbenzene, ethylbenzene, and toluene containing 0.2M active oxygen per liter of solution. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP4013335

following compounds were investigated: tert.-butyl- (I), cumyl- (II) and tert.-amyl- (III) monoperoxides of methylvinylethylsilane; di-tert.-butyl peroxides of methylvinylsilane (IV), vinyl ethylsilane (V), vinylpropylsilane (VI), and methylallylsilane (IX); di-tert.-amyl peroxides of methylvinyl silane (VII) and vinylpropylsilane (VIII); and, the tri-tert.-butyl peroxide of vinyl silane (X). The rate constant increases in solvents with lowered activity, i.e., it is greater in toluene than in ethylbenzene and isopropylbenzene. From Figs. 1 and 2, it is seen that the monoperoxides and the di-peroxide of the allyl silane do not decompose according to the first order equations and the stability of (III) is much lower than that of (I) and (II). It is also seen that the di- and tri-peroxides follow the rule of monomolecular reactions and the triperoxide is least stable. The electronegativity of the Si is increased by the accumulated peroxides groups. The nature of the alkyl substituents is that it affects the stability of Si and the peroxide. It was found that with the tert.-butyl group the effect on the peroxide is that the compounds are more stable than with the tert.-amyl; and the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4013335

effect of the alkyl radicals on the Si is that it increases stability in proportion to their positive inductive effect on the Si propyl more than Si methyl, and more than Si ethyl. This information should be helpful in selecting compounds for use in high-temperature polymerization and vulcanization processes. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (L'vov Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 31Jul63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 014

Card 3/4

COMSA, Gh., dr.; VADASZ, I., dr.; SCHMITZER, Gabriela, dr.; LITMAN, C., dr.

Bronchial asthma with migratory atelectasis. Med. intern.(Bucur.)
16 no.12:1481-1488 D '64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Sectia de bol. interne a Spitalului
"Alexandru Sahia", Bucuresti.

LITMAN, I.

TEMMSHVARI, A.; ADAM, D.; KNSLER, P.; LITMAN, I.,

Experimental hypertension produced by stenosis of the thoracic
aorta. Khirurgia no.8:35-38 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Iz Fiziologicheskogo instituta (dir. prof. P.Balint) i Kliniki
usovershenstvovaniya khirurgov (dir. prof. I.Litman) Budapeshtskogo
universiteta.

(HYPERTENSION, experimental,
prod. by stenosis of thoracic aorta)
(AORTA, stenosis,
exper., prod. of hypertension)

LITMAN I. P.

CA

17

Fat grease as a base for ointments. I. A. Lipakii and I. P. Litman (Arkhangelsk Med. Inst.). *Vestnik Venerol. Dermatol.* 1952, No. 3, 53.—Grease thickened with alk.-earth soaps is suitable as an ointment base as it does not cause skin irritations nor other side reactions. G. M. K.

ARZHENENKO, L.A.; GOL'DBERG, V.A.; LITMAN, N.Ye.

Transistor amplifier with an output power up to 120 va for
follow-up systems. Priboroostroenie no.4:16-19 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Transistor amplifiers)

Litman S.
CAJAL, N.; TUDOR, V.; BABA, C. LITMAN, S.; BOERU, V.

Study of the dynamics of serum aldolase activity in patients of epidemic hepatitis. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol., Bucur. 8 no.3:335-340 1957.

1. Comunicare prezentata in sedinta Institutului de inframicrobiologie al Academiei R.P.R., din 28 aprilie 1957.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, blood in
aldolase, diag. & progn. value of determ.)

(DESMOYASES, in blood
aldolase, in infect. hepatitis)

LITMAN, V.; KARYZHSKIY ; ENS.I., inzh.

Our readers' letters. Avt. transp. 36 no. 7:43 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Korsakovskaya avtotransportnaya kontora Sakhalinskogo avto-
tresta (for Litman; Karyshskiy). 2. Avtotransportnaya kontora
No. 1 Chelyabinskogo sovnarkhoza (for Ens).
(Transportation, Automotive)

LITMAN, V.

Motorbus operation coordinated with steamboat lines. Avt. transp.
36 no.10:6 0 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

(Korsakov--Motorbus lines)

(Korsakov--Steamboat lines)

LITMAN, V.

Operating office in a combined automotive transportation unit.
Avt. transp. 37 no.13:44 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Transportation, Automotive)

LITMANOV, Ya.I.

KARP, V.S.; LITMANOV, Ya.I., inzhener.

IR-2 instrument for testing arresters. Vest.svyazi 14 no.8:8-9
Ag '54. (MIRA 7:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Odesskogo zavoda Ministerstva svyazi (for
Karp)
(Lightning arresters)

LITMANOV, YA L.

USSR/Miscellaneous -- Instruments

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 5/23

Authors : Karp, V. S., Chief Engineer of the Odessa Factory controlled by the Ministry of Communications; and Litmanov, Ya. L., Engineer

Title : An "IR-2" (M P-2) type instrument for testing discharges

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 8, 8-9, Aug 1954

Abstract : The "IR-2" instrument used for testing dischargers of the RA(PA) and RB(P5) types, carbon-type and other type dischargers installed on communication lines, is described. The difference between the "IR-2" testing instruments and the earlier "IR-49" instrument is outlined and the relative advantages of the former (IR-2) type explained. The method of assembly and operation of the instrument is demonstrated and an operation chart is included. Diagrams; illustration; table.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

LITMANOV, YA L.

AUTHOR: KLUGMAN, YU. I., LITMANOV, YA. L. PA - 2839
 TITLE: Letter to the Editor. (Pis'mo v redaktsiyu, Russian)
 PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, 1957, Vol 18, Nr 4, pp 376-376
 (U.S.S.R.)
 Received: 5 / 1957 Reviewed: 7 / 1957

ABSTRACT: With respect to the article published in Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, 1954. Vol 15. Nr 6 by A.S.SADOVSKIY on "Passage Induction Donors" it is said that the attempt to realize the results obtained by SADOVSKIY in practice did not lead to the expected results. The theoretical computations, which served as a basis for the investigation, contained a number of basic errors, by which practically all the conclusions drawn by SADOVSKIY are proved to be wrong. The following are the most important errors:

1. No account is taken of a) the resistance of the ferromagnetical domain of the magnetic circuit, and b) of the difference in density of the magnetic lines of force in the air gap.
2. It is assumed that the lines of force of the magnetic field have the shape of an ellipse.
3. Teeth are of different heights.

In addition, three mathematical errors are pointed out. It is not

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Letter to the Editor.

PA - 2839

clear why just this and no other donor, which the author did not recommend to be used, is investigated. Besides, theoretical results are not compared with the curves obtained by experiments.

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

VAYSFEL'D, D.N.; BEREZOVSKAYA, R.O.; LITMANOVA, L.L.

Possibility of using hexonium by means of electrophoresis. Sbor.
nauch. rab. vrach. san.-kur. uchr. profsoiuzov no.1:202-208 '54.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kurort Kuyal'nik, Odessa.

LITMANOVICH, A.A.

Analysis of the method of treating chronic alcoholism with
apomorphine. Vop. psikh. i nevr. no.5:11-14 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz 2-y Leningradskoy psikhonevrologicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach - T.I.Nikolayeva) i psikhonevrologicheskogo dispansera
Sverdlovskogo rayona (glavnyy vrach - L.N.Lezhepekova).
(ALCOHOLISM) (APOMORPHINE)

LITMANOVICH, A.A.

Some problems in hypnotherapy in alcoholism. Vop. psikh. i nevr.
no.5:270-272 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz 2-y psikhonevrologicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach T.I.Nikolayeva)
i psikhonevrologicheskogo dispansera Sverdlovskogo rayona (glavnyy
vrach L.N. Lezhepekova).
(ALCOHOLISM) (HYPNOTISM—THERAPEUTIC USE)

LITMANOVICH, A.A.

Features of the course and treatment of chronic alcoholism in women.
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 60 no.11:1515-1517 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. 2-ya Leningradskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy
vrach T.I.Nikolayeva) i psikhonevrologicheskiy dispanser Sverdlov-
skogo rayona (glavnyy vrach L.N.Lezhepekova).
(ALCOHOLISM) (HYPNOTISM--THERAPEUTIC USE)

LITMANOVICH, A.A.; MIRONOV, B.Ye.

Reactive psychosis with an unusual course. Vop. psikh. navr.
no.10:388-392 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Psikhiatricheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. D.S.Ozeretskovskiy)
1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.
Favlova i 2-ya Leningradskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa
(glavnyy vrach T.I.Nikolayeva).

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Andreyev, L. N., Krentsel', E. A., SOV/62-59-8-38/42
Litmanovich, A. D., Polak, L. S., Topchiyev, A. V.

TITLE:

On the Radiation Synthesis of the Copolymer of Akrylonitrile
With Propylene

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,
1959, Nr 8, p 1507

ABSTRACT:

As is known, gaseous olefines do not easily polymerize under the influence of γ -rays. The authors proved this fact also for propylene, which does not polymerize in a condensed state at room temperature and a radiation dose of $\sim 5.0 \cdot 10^6$ roentgen. It was tried to copolymerize the easily polymerizing akrylonitrile with propylene under the influence of γ -rays. The mixture of the two monomers was subjected to an integral radiation dose of $5.5 \cdot 10^6$ roentgen (γ -Co⁶⁰). The product obtained was extracted successively with dimethylformamide, n-heptane, and ether. The percentage of propylene links in the copolymer was determined from the elementary analysis of the remaining residue. At a change of the weight ratio of propylene and akrylonitrile from 0.75 to 0.15 the percentage of propylene links in the copolymerize

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On the Radiation Synthesis of the Copolymer of
Akrylonitrile With Propylene

SOV/62-59-8-38/42

decreases from 26 to 12%. The same copolymer was obtained by thermal copolymerization in the presence of benzoylperoxide at 75°. In this case the percentage of propylene links in the copolymer at a weight ratio propylene : akrylonitrile = 0.3 was 17%. There is 1 reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Petroleum-chemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences,
USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1959

Card 2/2

S/020/62/147/006/027/034
B144/B101

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Academician, Litmanovich, A. D.,
Shtern, V. Ya.

TITLE: Fractionation of copolymers. Effect of the composition
on phase interactions

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 6, 1962,
1389-1391

TEXT: This is a theoretical study of the fractionation, through
temperature reduction, of a polydisperse, inhomogeneous, and linear
copolymer dissolved in an individual solvent. On the basis of Flory's
theory of polymer fractionation the following change in free energy is
obtained when dissolving this copolymer: $\Delta F_m = RT(n_1 \ln v_1 +$

$\sum_{r,\alpha} n_{r,\alpha} \ln v_{r,\alpha} + n_1 \sum_{r,\alpha} v_{r,\alpha} \chi_\alpha)$, where n_1 and v_1 are the number of
molecules, and the part by volume of the solvent, respectively, $n_{r,\alpha}$ and

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S/020/62/147/006/027/034
B144/B101

Fractionation of copolymers. ...

$v_{r,\alpha}$ are parameters equal for the component with the polymerization degree r and the composition α , α is the portion of A members in the copolymer AB, and χ_α is the parameter of interaction between solvent and the macromolecules of the composition α . $\ln(v'_{r,\alpha}/v_{r,\alpha}) = r[\bar{\sigma} + (v'_2 - v_2)\chi_\alpha]$,

where $v'_{r,\alpha}$ and $v_{r,\alpha}$ are the parts by volume of the component $[r,\alpha]$ in the deposit and in the solution, respectively, is obtained on the assumption that the solution separates into two phases (deposit and dilute solution) on temperature reduction. The distribution of this component depends, therefore, not only on the chain length but also on the composition. $\ln \varphi_{r,\alpha} = r(\sigma + K\alpha)$ was obtained from $\chi_\alpha = \chi_A \alpha + \chi_B (1 - \alpha)$; $\varphi_{r,\alpha} =$

$v'_{r,\alpha}/v_{r,\alpha}$; $\sigma = \bar{\sigma} + \chi_B(v'_2 - v_2)$; and $K = (\chi_A - \chi_B)(v'_2 - v_2)$, where χ_A and χ_B are the parameters of interaction between solvent and A and B respectively, and v'_2 , v_2 are the total polymer contents in the deposit

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Fractionation of copolymers. ...

S/020/62/147/006/027/034
B144/B101

and solution respectively. This equation shows that the distribution of components depends on their composition at equal chain lengths. An increase in molecular weight increases this effect. The portions of the component $[r, \alpha]$ in the solution and in the deposit after phase separation, are obtained from $f_{r, \alpha} = 1/[1 + R \exp r(\sigma + K_{\alpha})]$ and $f'_{r, \alpha} = 1/[1 + (1/R) \exp - r(\sigma + K_{\alpha})]$, where $R = V'/V$, with V' and V being the volumes of concentrated and dilute phases in equilibrium.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1962

Card 3/3

LITMANOVICH, A.D.; SHTERN, V.Ya.; TOPCHIEV, A.V. [deceased]

Precipitation of copolymers of methyl methacrylate with styrene.
Neftekhimiia 3 no.2:217-221 M. 1963. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR imeni A.V.Topchiyeva.
(Methacrylic acid) (Styrene) (Polymers)

LITMANOVICH, A.D.; TOPCHIEV, A.V. [deceased]

Certain regularities in the fractionation of copolymers. Neftekhimiia 3 no.3:336-342 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR imeni Topchiyeva.
(Polymers)

L 13512-63

EPF(c)/EPR/EMP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/APGC/ASD

Pr-4/Pz-4

Pc-4 RM/BN/WW/MN

ACCESSION NR: AP3002774

S/0204/63/003/003/0343/0347

AUTHOR: Kudryavtseva, L. G.; Litmanovich, A. D.; Topchiyev, A. V.; Shtern, V. Ya.

TITLE: The fractionation of the methylmetacrylate copolymer with styrole

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 343-347

TOPIC TAGS: copolymer, fractionation methylmetacrylate, styrole, n-hexane, methanol, toluol, acetonitrile-toluol, n-hexane, styrole

ABSTRACT: The fractionation of methylmetacrylate copolymer with styrole in the two system solvent-precipitator which are essentially different in sensitivity to the composition of copolymer has been investigated. The two systems selected for the fractionation of copolymer of the composition $\alpha = 0.23$ where α = molar composition of styrole links in the copolymer, were Eta-hexane plus methanol in the ratio 0.8 : 1 in toluol, and acetonitrile - toluol. The values of differential functions $w(\eta)$ and integral function $I(\eta)$ (where η is the characteristic viscosity) of the weight distribution of the original sample according to (η) are calculated from the fractionation data. The values $W(\eta)$ and $I(\eta)$ essentially depend on the character of

Card 1/2

L 13512-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002774

the solvent - precipitator system. In the system Eta - hexane plus methanol - toluol a assymetric curve $w(\text{Eta})$ was obtained corresponding to the expected molecular weight distribution of the initial copolymer. The system acetone - toluol has a bimodal curve $w(\text{Eta})$. These results agree with the theoretical calculations unimodal. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR im. A. V. Topchiyeva
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Jan63

DATE ACQ: 23Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 012

Card 2/2

ESKIN, V.Ye.; BARANOVSKAYA, I.A.; LITMANOVICH, A.D.; TOPCHENOV, A.V.
[deceased]

Composition inhomogeneity and fractionation of styrene
copolymer with methyl methacrylate. Vysokom. soed. 6 no. 5:
89-900 / '64. (REDA 17:6)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

L 20788-55 FNT(m)/EPP(c)/EFR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5003802

8/0190/64/006/008/1541/1541

AUTHOR: Baranovskaya, I. A.; Litmanovich, A. D.; Eskin, V. Ye.; Protasova, M. S.

TITLE: Composition heterogeneity of styrene methyl methacrylate copolymers

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 8, 1964, 1541

TOPIC TAGS: macromolecular chemistry, polystyrene, acrylic plastic

ABSTRACT: The applicability of the inhomogeneity criterion $Q/Q^0_{\max}$ ($Q^0_{\max}$ is the maximum inhomogeneity corresponding to a mixture of A and B homopolymers with $M_A = M_B = M_w$) in the case of $P \neq 0$ was investigated. The dependence of $Q_{\max}/Q^0_{\max}$ on $P/P_{\max}$ was studied for two cases: $P > 0$ and $P < 0$, indicating that the difference between $Q_{\max}$ and $Q^0_{\max}$ must be considered when $P/P_{\max} > 0.1$ (for $P > 0$). The degree of composition inhomogeneity of $Q/Q_{\max}$ of samples of statistical copolymers of styrene with methyl methacrylate, produced at 60° under various conditions: in bulk, in benzene solution, in the case of different compositions of the initial mixture of monomers, and within a broad range of degrees of conversion, was studied by.

Card 1/2

L 20788-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5003802

the light-scattering method. The inhomogeneity found (especially for samples synthesized at low degrees of conversion) exceeded that calculated on the basis of kinetic concepts by one to two orders of magnitude. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

JPRS

Card 2/2

LITMANOVICH, A.D.; SHTERN, V.Ya.

Molecular-weight distributions of the fractions of a copolymer of methyl methacrylate with styrene. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.6:1429-1431 F '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut neftkhimicheskogo sinteza im. A.V.Topchiyeva AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Semenovym.

BARANOVSKAYA, I.A.; LITMANOVICH, A.D.; PROTASOVA, M.S.; ESKIN, V.Ye.

Composition inhomogeneity of statistical styrene-methyl methacrylate copolymers. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.3:509-512 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

LITMANOVICH, A.D.; SHTERN, V.Ya.

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(MIRA 18:11)

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(MIRA 12:3)

(Tar) (Asphaltenes)

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AUTHOR: Litmanovich, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental investigations into the reflectivity of structures at the water area of a sea port

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut. Sbornik trudov, no. 51, 1966.
Issledovaniye morskikh gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy (Research on marine hydraulic structures), 12-21

TOPIC TAGS: marine engineering, ^{STRUCTURAL} engineering ~~structure~~, fluid dynamics, sea water,
^{GENERAL CONSTRUCTION}

ABSTRACT: Each structure erected within a port reflects waves approaching it. When waves are reflected the intensity of wave disturbance in the water area of the port increases, therefore when designing the profile of port structures and their building sites this must be taken into account to reduce wave action in the port. Since the existing methods of determining the magnitude of reflectivity of slopes have many shortcomings and do not permit calculating the height of the reflected wave at any distance from the slope at various directions of wave approach, experiments were carried out in a tank to investigate the reflectivity of slopes at their various

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angles and normal approach of waves. To create a three-dimensional picture, a model was constructed with symmetrically diverging walls. Guide walls extended from the wave producer to the inlet of the tank to avoid the effect of diffraction arising at the inlet. The propagation velocity of the waves in the model was the same as with a constant cross section of the tank. The depth of the water was 30 cm; height of the initial wave at the inlet to the tank was 8.3 cm, its length 125 cm, curvature $h/\lambda = 1/15$, and relative length $\lambda/H = 4.0$. The height of the approaching wave was taken to be that at the slope before the moment of the first reflection. Wave heights were measured by resistance sensors with the readings displayed on the tape of an oscillograph. The wave length during each experiment was maintained constant. The points of measuring the heights of the waves were situated along the tank in lines of diffraction parallel to the axis of symmetry at 1-m intervals. The oscillographic recording was broken down into stages: 1) start of wave disturbance; 2) start of recording of first reflection; 3) the turn of the reflected wave to the shield of the wave producer. The experiment confirmed the opinion that the decay of a reflected wave with distance from the slope has a smooth character and the wave decays at an appreciable distance from the slope. The experimental curves of the dependence of the coefficient of reflection on the arrangement of the slope yielded a qualitative picture of the phenomenon for the conditions of the model used. For generalized quantitative characteristics of the reflectivity of slopes, additional experiments need be carried out at various ratios of the wave parameters and, especially, data are needed on full-scale instrumented observations carried out in the ports themselves. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

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Card 2/2

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(Drying apparatus)

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D.S. Kuz'min) i khirurgicheskoy kliniki (rukovoditel' - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N. Filatov) Leningradskogo ordena
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